

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

**URBAN & PORT SANITARY
AUTHORITY.**



THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For 1928.

GREAT YARMOUTH:

Printed by C. A. CAMPLING, LTD., Town Hall Works.

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1929.

*To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Nineteenth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

For reasons given in my 1921 Report, I am unable to accept the Registrar General's estimate of population. I have, therefore, throughout this Report, when giving a rate based on population, used both the Registrar General's figures and my own side by side.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1928 are shown in the following Table.

	Great Yarmouth.		England and Wales.		107 Great London.	156 Smaller Towns.
	Reg. Gen's. figures.	M.O.H's. figures.				
Death Rate	9.72	8.19	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.6
*Infantile death-rate		64	65	67	70	60
Birth Rate	14.9	14.1	16.7	15.9	16.9	16.6

* Per 1000 infant births.

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate remain at a low figure.

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III.) Over fifty per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and over twenty-seven per cent. over the age of 75 years.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 23.42.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.4) was 49.9.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1733.5.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 79 patients and 86 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

An Index to this Report will be found at the end of the volume.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on June 19th, 1921 ...	60,710
„ estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1928 ...	58,490
„ estimated by Medical Officer of Health ...	61,879
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921) ...	14,059
Number of families or separate occupiers ...	14,340
Rateable value	£303,050
Product of a Penny General District Rate (8/6 in the £)	£1,123
Product of a Penny in all other Rates (8/- in the £) ...	£1,135
Total Revenue	£476,404
Net Indebtedness	£1,205,800

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Births (legitimate), males 442, females 387	Total 829
Births (illegitimate), males 25, females 23	Total 48
Birth Rate (on Registrar General's population figure)	14.9
Ditto (on M.O.H's. figure)	14.1
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district)	680
Death Rate (on Registrar General's population figure)	11.62
Ditto (on M.O.H's. figure)	10.98
The same Death Rates as corrected by the Registrar General's standardizing factor ...	9.72 & 8.19
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—from Sepsis ...	1
from other causes ...	3

Infantile Death Rate per thousand births :—

Legitimate 63, Illegitimate 83	...	...	Total 64
Deaths from Measles	...	...	0
" " Scarlet Fever	...	...	0
" " Whooping Cough	...	...	2
" " Diphtheria	...	...	2
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	4

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

	1928.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	1	0.8
Measles	0	7.3
Scarlet Fever	0	0.2
Whooping Cough	2	9.1
Diphtheria	2	3.0
Tuberculous Disease	67	78.7
Cancer	93	76.1
Respiratory Diseases	63	105.0
Diarrhoeal Diseases	5	14.6
Wasting Diseases of Infants	28	31.6
Violence	28	22.2
Influenza	6	38.7

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 11.0 per cent. occurred in infancy (0-5), 1.0 per cent. during school age (5-15), 37.2 per cent. during working life (15-65), and the remaining 50.8 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 27.2 occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Fifty-seven children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 64 per 1,000 births registered, being 9.2 below the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Rate. The standardized death-rate from Tuberculosis was, on the Registrar General's figures, 0.958 per thousand, comparing with a figure for England and Wales of 0.952 (1927).

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	Over 75 years.	All ages.		
All Certified cases	680	57	10	8	7	26	67	160	160	185	183	188	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Influenza	6	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	58	—	—	—	—	14	22	17	4	1	6	10	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	93	—	—	—	—	—	5	33	36	19	24	27	—
Rheumatic Fever	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	3	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	17	8	8	—
Heart Disease	102	—	—	1	2	5	26	31	37	15	14	—	—
Arterio-Sclerosis	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	14	2	1	—
Bronchitis	22	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	13	5	5	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	32	9	1	2	—	—	3	11	1	5	11	11	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	3	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	2	—	4	7	—
Diarrhoea, etc.	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	25	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	9	7	9	8	—
Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	28	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	—
Suicide	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other deaths from violence	22	—	2	—	2	1	7	6	3	1	18	10	—
Other defined diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	71	—
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	680	57	10	8	7	26	67	160	160	185	183	188	—

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1928.
(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	Decennial Average.
Measles	0	1	9	3	1	5	3	0	6	5	40	7.3
Whooping Cough	2	16	3	12	2	4	24	5	4	12	9	9.1
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	4	3	5	2	7	14	6	21	4	17	9	8.8

B. ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Diphtheria	...	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	5	4	6	4
Enteric Fever	..	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0.8
Tuberculosis	...	67	65	61	89	80	80	72	82	76	79	103
												78.7

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer	...	93	85	99	72	77	86	70	70	72	65	65	76.1
Influenza	...	6	29	15	18	20	4	37	13	7	83	161	38.7
Respiratory Diseases	...	63	95	69	104	100	93	133	107	86	124	139	105.0
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	28	30	27	27	30	29	32	34	44	31	32	31.6

Infant Deaths. Fifty per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were:—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	28.0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	15.7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	12.2
Convulsions	...	...	...	8.7
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	7.0
Atelectasis	...	...	...	5.2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3.5
Syphilis	...	...	...	3.5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3.5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1.7

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. There was a low incidence of this disease during the year. The case rates per 1000 living being 2.61 for England and Wales and 1.52 for Great Yarmouth.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years; 1928 was not one of these years.

Measles. There was no epidemic in the year under review.

Diphtheria. The number of cases was below the average. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 0.76 per 1000 living as against 1.55 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease are maintained at a low level. The notifications, however, show a decrease, evidence that the work of the Clinic in looking-up doubtful cases has now resulted in clearing off most of the back numbers.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer continue to show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is

a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease.

Respiratory Diseases. Deaths from these diseases are well below the decennial average.

Diarrhoeal Diseases. The deaths remain very low. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths continue at a low level.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1928 there was an unusually high number—12.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. One case of each occurred, giving a rate of 0.01 per thousand in comparison with 0.06 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The rate was 0.41 in comparison with 0.42 for England and Wales.



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 83.8 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and "Typhoid Fever," which were notified during the year. There was no shortage of accommodation during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diphtheria	Other Diseases	Totals
Remaining on December 31st, 1927	0	0	18	0	10	0	28
Admitted during 1928	0	0	77	9	42	2	130
Died in Hospital	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Discharged during 1928	0	0	84	8	48	2	142
Remaining on December 31st, 1928	0	0	11	1	3	0	15

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS IN EACH MONTH OF 1928.

	Other Disease	Pneumonia	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diphtheria	Totals
January	0	0	0	10	1	5	16
February	0	0	0	6	0	4	10
March	0	0	0	3	0	9	12
April	1	0	0	3	1	2	7
May	0	0	0	2	0	6	8
June	0	0	0	2	0	5	7
July	0	0	0	8	1	0	9
August	1	0	0	9	3	2	15
September	0	0	0	7	1	1	9
October	0	0	0	7	1	3	11
November	0	0	0	14	1	1	16
December	0	0	0	6	0	4	10
	2	0	0	77	9	42	130

Includes 2 cases of Diphtheria transferred from other Institutions, and 1 notified outside the Borough.

The average number of patients in hospital was 14.

The average period of detention in hospital for each case completed during the year was :—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	40.12 days.
For Diphtheria	...	...	37.64 days.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was :—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	84.6 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	86.6 per cent.
For "Typhoid Fever"	...	...	69.2 per cent.

There are no hospitals for Tuberculosis, Maternity or Children in the area. The Great Yarmouth General Hospital and the Gorleston Cottage Hospital (each supported by voluntary contributions) and the Guardians' Infirmary provide for the general needs of the district.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation: (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—The sessions are held every Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to grow rapidly, as it has proved a very popular Institution.

During the year, 127 expectant mothers and 659 babies had been dealt with. They paid a total of 7267 visits.

The number attending for the first time was 116 expectant mothers and 338 children.

On February 28th, 1928, an additional Session was instituted on Tuesday afternoons as an overflow.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 4 expectant mothers and 10 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 9 expectant mothers and 123 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 18,332 packets, were distributed. Of this 16,460 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Twelve babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 18 per 1000 as against 62 per 1000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office, and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic, at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date, Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic in Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria.

The Clinic has been open each day, excepting Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (excepting Thursdays and Saturdays) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m., to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to :—

i. *Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified*, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87, whereas in 1927 the number was 133. This increase to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. One hundred and seventy-two cases were examined, of whom 41 were non-tuberculous and 20 doubtful.

ii. *Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be, or were actually, suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases.* Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous	...	19
,, ,, ,, Doubtfully Tuberculous		16
,, ,, ,, Non-Tuberculous	...	28
		—
	Total	58
Child contacts examined,	Tuberculous	1
,, ,, ,, doubtfully Tuberculous		17
,, ,, ,, Non-Tuberculous		74
		—
Total No. of children examined	...	150
		—
Children admitted to Sanatorium	...	20
		—

- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see page 16).
- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis :—63 cases.
- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions :—5 cases.
- vi. Examinations of Contacts, i.e., Persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection 161 contacts were examined, of whom 3 were found to be tuberculous, 18 doubtful, and 140 non-tuberculous.

- vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—111 specimens of sputum were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 153 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and if possible the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year ...	172
Contacts	161
Total number of Physical Examinations	946
Number of persons examined ...	502
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1928 ...	325
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year ...	43
Number of attendances at the Dispensary	872
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners	125
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	67
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	699
Number of specimens of sputum examined	264
Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1928 ...	187

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

	Alive.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926	65	113	39
Notified 1926 ...	19	21	22
,, 1927 ...	85	27	1
,, 1928 ...	110	18	3
	—	—	—
	279	179	65
	—	—	—

giving a "Live Register" of 279 in addition to a supplemental register of 46 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous—a total 325 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria, as follows :—

Kelling Sanatorium :—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	7
Pensioner's beds	...	as required.	

Stanninghall Farm Colony (for men who have passed through sanatorium treatment) :—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution is maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases) : Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases) : Ditto.

Maltings Farm Sanatorium (males and females) : Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary) : Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females) :—4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (females and children) :—As required.

The movements of patients during 1928 was as follows :—

		Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilian)	...	20	17
Kelling (pensioner)	...	4	4
Stanninghall (pensioner)	...	0	2
Stanninghall (civilian)	...	2	1
Bramblewood (woman)	...	5	5
Ipswich (woman)	...	9	13
Ipswich (boys)	...	0	1
Ipswich (girls)	...	5	3
Normanston (civilian)	...	2	4
Normanston (pensioner)	...	2	2
Maltings Farm (civilian)	...	2	0
Maltings Farm (woman)	...	5	3
East Anglian (boys)	...	10*	0
East Anglian (girls)	...	6	2
		—	—
		72	57
		—	—

* Including 3 non-pulmonary cases.

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment was:—

Kelling (civilian)	...	12.1
Kelling (pensioner)	...	1.9
Stanninghall (pensioner)	...	0.4
Stanninghall (civilian)	...	3.0
Bramblewood (women)	...	3.9
Normanston (civilian)	...	2.1
Normanston (pensioner)	...	0.2
Ipswich (women)	...	5.6
Ipswich (boys)	...	1.7
Ipswich (girls)	...	3.9
Maltings Farm (civilian)	...	1.0
Maltings Farm (women)	...	2.4
East Anglian (boys)	...	4.1
East Anglian (girls)	...	2.6
East Anglian (non-pulmonary boys)		1.6
		47

The average duration of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (civilian)	...	179.5 days.
Kelling (pensioner)	...	207.6 ,,
Stanninghall (pensioner)	...	232.0 ,,
Stanninghall (civilian)	...	163.0 ,,
Bramblewood (women)	...	205.6 ,,
Maltings Farm (civilian)	...	(none discharged)
Maltings Farm (women)	...	171.0 days.
East Anglian (boys)	...	(none discharged)
East Anglian (girls)	...	212.0 days.
Ipswich (women)	...	171.0 ,,
Ipswich (girls)	...	274.9 ,,
Ipswich (boys)	...	370.0 ,,
Normanston (civilian)	...	253.7 ,,
Normanston (pensioner)	...	50.0 ,,

The number of patients in residence was:—

		Jan. 1st, 1928.	Dec. 31st, 1928.
Kelling (civilian)	...	13	16
Kelling (pensioner)	...	1	1
Stanninghall (pensioner)	...	2	0
Stanninghall (civilian)	...	2	3
Bramblewood (women)	...	4	4
Ipswich (women)	...	8	4
Ipswich (boys)	...	3	2
Ipswich (girls)	...	0	2
Normanston (civilian)	...	3	1
Maltings Farm (ditto)	...	0	2
Maltings Farm (women)	...	0	3
East Anglian (boys)	...	0	10*
East Anglian (girls)	...	0	3
		—	—
		36	51
		—	—

* Including 3 non-pulmonary cases.



AFTER HISTORIES OF SANATORIUM PATIENTS.

The following table shows the physical condition at Dec. 31st, 1928, of all patients sent to Sanatoria since the commencement of the Scheme in 1921 arranged under the years in which they were *first* sent to Sanatorium.

First Admitted.	Cured.	Disease Arrested.	Disease Quiescent.	Disease Active.	Dead.	In Sanatorium on Dec. 31st.	Alive but not reported.	Lost trace of	
								Percentages.	Percentages.
1921	Nil	Nil	6·1	6·1	69·7	3·0	3·0	12·1	
1922	Nil	7·3	2·9	7·3	75·6	2·4	1·4	Nil	
1923	3·4	10·3	10·3	17·2	51·7	Nil	Nil	6·9	
1924	Nil	9·4	18·7	9·4	46·9	Nil	3·1	12·5	
1925	Nil	Nil	5·3	10·5	73·7	5·3	Nil	5·3	
1926	Nil	9·7	12·9	9·7	48·4	9·7	Nil	9·7	
1927	Nil	Nil	35·7	28·6	21·4	14·3	Nil	Nil	
1928	Nil	Nil	18·5	12·3	6·2	63·1	Nil	Nil	
Total	1·0	6·5	14·4	12·2	44·2	18·3	1·1	5·1	

NOTES—"Cured" = no evidence of active disease for 5 years.

“ Arrested ” = „ „ „ „ 2 „

"Quiescent" = , , , , at present.

It is probable that some of those noted as "lost trace of" are "cured" cases, others may have left the District, and others are no doubt dead. The "alive but not reported" cases are probably all "cured" or "arrested."

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1928 the Yarmouth patients treated there was as follows:—

		Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis	...	25	47
Soft Chancre		0	0
Gonnorrhœa	..	25	50
Not V.D.	...	0	6
		—	—
		50	103
		—	—

They made 926 attendances during the year. The in-patients spent a total of 7 days in the Hospital.

Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	...	...	110
For Spirochætes	...	...	3
„ Gonococci	...	...	67
Other	...	...	2
		—	—
		182	—

Doses of Arseno-benzol compounds: 172.

(All given in Out-patient Department).

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

(t) A. N. STEVENS, *Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.*

(t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.*

(t) W. HUNTER BROWN—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*

(t)†*S. HASSALL—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.*

(t)*A. E. LANG, (t)†*J. PILCH—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts.*

(t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats and Shops Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

(t)‡MISS I. SEARCH, (t)‡MISS M. L. BIRD, b.(t)‡MRS. MUNNS, b.(t)‡MISS BARR, and (t)‡MISS OVERSHOTT—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*

J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*

E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*

F. PARMENTER—*Junior ditto.*

G. TURNER—*Disinfecto.*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Guardians, and one under the Gorleston Nursing Association.

MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Men	685	73·4 per cent.
" Registered Midwife	252	26·6 ,,
" Unregistered Midwife	Nil	Nil

There were three untrained certified midwives practising during the year, and four trained midwives.

The work of the midwives is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	252
" " " in the Infirmary	...	5
" " " in General Hospital	...	3
" " " by "Handy Women"	Nil	
" " " in Gorleston Hospital	Nil	

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 20 cases, as follows:—

Illness of Mother	...	...	...	4
Obstruction	...	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	4
Malposition	...	...	...	4
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	1
Premature Labour	...	...	...	3
Deformity of Child	...	...	...	1

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES

(Up to June 30th, 1928).

Part II.—*Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.*

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	0
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	6
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES

(From July 1st, 1928).

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	Nil
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

REGISTER OF NURSING HOMES

(From July 1st, 1928).

1.	Number of applications for registration	...	...	3
2.	Number of homes registered	...	...	3
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
	(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been			
	(a) granted	...	...	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
	(c) refused	...	...	Nil

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS.

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

LIST OF ADOPTED ACTS.

7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. Date of Adoption. 12th Nov., 1889.
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. 14th Oct., 1890.
9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5. } 14th Oct., 1890.
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892. 13th Feb., 1894.
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II. Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III. Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV. Part V. Secs. 93 and 95, Part X. Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII. Sec. 92, Part X. 12. Notification of Births Act, 19th May, 1911. 17th Nov., 1911. 12th April, 1901.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

During the year there has been an extension of this branch of Maternity and Child Welfare work. The staff has been gradually extended until it reached the intended maximum (this was finally attained in the early part of the year 1928). At the end of the year the position was as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant. Unfortunately, one resigned at the end of the year, and has not yet been replaced. This will necessarily lead to a reduction of work during 1929.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 15, 16.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 6159, as follows:—

In connection with the visitation of children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2755
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	110
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)	1518	
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)	28	
At homes where infant's death or still-births had occurred	...	58
Special ante-natal visits	...	82
<i>Carried forward</i>	...	4551

<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	4551
In connection with midwives	...	56	
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	29	
		—	85
In connection with the medical inspection of school children :—			
To arrange with teachers at the school <i>re</i> inspection	...	...	64
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	...	...	116
To mental defectives	...	...	148
To investigate special cases, poliom- yelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.		736	
To attend inspection at schools	...	...	128
Other visits to schools	...	...	331
		—	1523
		—	6159

The total number of children visited was 2382, as follows :—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2212	37	19	2268
Illegitimate	112	2	—	114
			—	2382

The total number of visits to these children was :—

Infants under 1 year: 1st visit to legitimate children, 888; to illegitimate children, 49; total, 2865. Children 1 to 5 years: legitimate, 1518; illegitimate, 28; total, 1546.

The one case of Ophthalmia notified was kept under observation until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health

within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 82.7 per cent. of the total live-births were thus notified, in addition to 19 still-births.

Of these 252 were notified by midwives, and 675 by parents and doctors.

Five of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by Doctors, 163; i.e., 29 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 4469 visits to the homes of 2382 children (of whom 2326 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into :—

Legitimate	...	...	888
Illegitimate	...	...	49
		—	937

Number of infants re-visited from previous year :—

Legitimate	...	...	627
Illegitimate	...	...	13
		—	640
Older children (1—5)	...	...	805
		—	2382
		—	—

These children were found to be fed as follows :—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	...	937	80%	9% 11%
4th month	...	642	65%	12% 23%
8th month	...	680	43%	still on breast or part breast, the majority on breast alone, at nine months.
12th month	...	606	15%	

The children (225 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of eight months, were fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk	... 16	8
Condensed milk, mainly	... 49	10
Patent foods and mixed diet	25	—
Dried milk	... 100	17
	—	—
	190	35
	—	—

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not yet ceased.

In thirty-seven cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. One of these children died of diarrhoea. They were fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.								
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk, mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Eight hundred and five children were visited at a somewhat later age, most of them being between 2 and 5 years old. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well

advanced, twenty being noted as backward in this respect. Sixty-two children had their teeth beginning to decay, and twelve others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Ten were found to be suffering from rickets, and thirty-two others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. The larger number of these little ones had a certain quantity of fresh milk in their diet, but thirty-one were having tinned milk usually, and nineteen were getting no fresh milk.

The remaining thirty-seven infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows, omitting nineteen over a year old.

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	4	3	3	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	—	—	I	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly	I	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	I
Dried milk	I	—	3	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further information	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	4	6	5	2	2	—	—	—	I

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was very satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages:—

STANDARD.

Total Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
2382	33%	33%	21.2%	12.8%

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately:—

Homes Visited.	Excellent	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living 2326	33.4%	34.2%	20.6%	11.8%
Dead 56	34.8%	37.2%	20.4%	7.6%



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of twenty-four, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still twenty-four wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council, and are of uniform good quality. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and after sand filtration is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of filtration, following sedimentation, in operation, I have full confidence that the public water supply will continue to remain in its present safe condition,

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year :—

Total Solids	...	...	32.0 to 45.0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	...	Nil to 0.005	" "
Albumenoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0094 to 0.035	" "
Chlorine	...	...	4.07 to 8.0	" "
Nitrates	...	...	Nil to 0.12	" "
Nitrites	...	...	Nil to Nil	" "
Oxygen absorbed	...	...	0.064 to 0.413	" "
Total Hardness	...	...	18.2 to 24.0	" "
Permanent Hardness	...	...	5.7 to 12.0	" "
Lime	...	...	9.6 to 13.1	" "

Magnesia	...	...	1 12 to 1·6	parts per 100,000
Sulphuric anhydride	...	...	3·45 to 3·77	„ „
Silica, Iron and Alumina	...	...	0·6 to 1·0	„ „
Alkalinity	...	...	20·0 to 22·8	„ „
Bacteria	...	...	1 to 28 per c.c.	
Bac. Coli	...	...	Absent in 100 c.c.	

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 16,960 w.c's., 80* privies and 32 ashpits in the Borough. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 18,415 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,192 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

* Eleven for temporary use during the Fishing Season.

SCAVENGING.

Two steam wagons (one only two days a week), one motor lorry, two horse wagons, one horse cart, two trailers hauled by steam wagons, and three S.D. freighters are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse,

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Thirty-second Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1928. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

TABLE A.

		Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to	...	734
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	388
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices	...	2552
Bakehouse inspections	...	147
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time)	...	264
Common lodging-house inspections (night-time)	...	84
Slaughter-house and knackers' yard inspections	...	564
Offensive trades and marine store inspections	...	196
Factories, workshop and work-places inspected	...	1456
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected	...	706
Visits to ice cream vendors	...	82
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops	...	196
Samples of water submitted for analysis	...	6
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis	...	132
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	469
Special visits to fried fish shops	...	104
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains	...	281
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	...	5
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts	...	539
Stables inspected	...	46
Public conveniences inspected	...	121
Fair vans inspected	...	47
School sanitary arrangements inspected	...	69
Total	...	9,186

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 237 Statutory and 224 Preliminary.

			Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	...	...	2
New drains laid	...	...	51
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	...	332
Pedestal closets provided	...	...	17
Earthenware gully-traps fixed	...	...	238
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	...	...	22
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	18
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	72
Nuisances from overcowding abated	...	...	2
Animals and poultry removed	...	...	59
Water closets repaired	...	...	309
New sinks erected	...	...	42
Drains intercepted from sewers	...	...	39
Rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	12
Sink waste pipes disconnected	...	...	26
Yards, passages and floors concreted	...	...	261
Drains ventilated	...	...	155
Spouting and fall pipes provided	...	...	464
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	...	...	21
Bake-houses limewashed	...	...	74
Houses provided with Company's water	...	...	2
Damp courses inserted	...	...	189
Houses ventilated	...	...	65
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	...	...	4
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	125
Dilapidations made good	...	...	2,132
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	147
Manure bins provided	...	...	3
Miscellaneous items	...	...	2,206

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 734 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 86 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 281, and the number of defects found was 124. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing:—

				Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	...	...	...	19
,, Kitchens and Sculleries	...	...	...	25
,, Bedrooms	...	...	...	7
,, Lobbies and other parts of houses	...	...	...	24
,, Internal w.c.'s	...	...	...	9
,, External w.c.'s	...	...	...	48
,, yards and passages	...	...	...	18
,, adjoining houses	...	...	...	9
,, cellars	...	...	...	4
From defective soil pipes	...	...	...	35
,, defective vent shafts	...	...	...	23
,, heads and joints of rainwater pipes	...	...	...	8
,, around yard gullies	...	...	...	17
,, defective drain connections	...	...	...	66

TABLE C.—*continued.*

Number.

From defective w.c. connections	...	...	43
„ defective interceptors	...	...	12
„ sink, wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected direct	...	...	15
„ drains, direct to sewer	...	...	11

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	57	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish-curers)	647	37	—
Work places (including fish-yards)	752	23	—
Home-workers' premises	21	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals	1477	60	Nil
	—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

		Number of Defects Found.	Number of Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness	...	6	6	—
Want of ventilation	...	7	7	—
Want of drainage of floors	...	3	3	—
Defective drains	...	5	5	—
Offensive accumulation on premises		14	14	—
No water supply	...	2	2	—
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	12	12	—
	Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—
	Not separate for sexes	1	1	—
	Totals	53	53	Nil
		—	—	—

HOME WORK.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year	11
Total number of out-workers on lists	19

**NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND
UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
VISITED DURING THE YEAR.**

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.	Number of Visits.
Shoemakers	35
Tinsmiths	5
Dressmakers	12
Net chambers	68
Barrel factories	15
Box makers	16
Bakehouses and confectioners	303
Tailors	59
Sugar boilers	58
Laundry	14
Upholsterers	8
Plumbers and painters	64
Ice cream manufacturers	158
Carpenters	42
Engineers	12
Stonemasons	9
Fish-houses and yards	604
Mineral water works	11
Wheelwright	3
Blacksmith	8
Coach-builder	6
Clothing factory	3
Foundry	3
Bottling store	12
Printer	27
Wood turner	3
Silversmith	4
Marine stores	163
Metal workers	2
Rag flock workers	8

Nature.					Number of Visits.
Hair dressers	...	...	...	...	38
Harness maker	...	...	...	...	12
Cork cutter	...	...	...	...	5
Coopers	...	...	...	...	51
Motor and cycle engineers	...	...	...	...	38
Milliners	...	...	...	...	10
Sail maker	...	...	...	...	4
Sack maker	...	...	...	...	2
Boat builder	...	...	...	...	7
Piano works	...	...	...	...	2
Bedding manufacturer	...	...	...	...	12
Manufacturer of leather goods	...	...	...	...	5
Twine spinner	...	...	...	...	3
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	...	45
Locksmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Scale maker	...	...	...	...	6
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	4
Basket makers	...	...	...	...	28
Dentists' workshops	...	...	...	...	14
Mast and block maker	...	...	...	...	17
Builders	...	...	...	...	101
Picture framers	...	...	...	...	6
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	...	19
Furrier	...	...	...	...	2
Firelighter works	...	...	...	...	3
				Total	2,172

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC. ON THE REGISTER AT THE
END OF THE YEAR 1928.

Nature.					Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	75
Baking powder makers	...	...	...	...	2
Bedding manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Boat builders	...	...	...	...	4
Bottling store	...	...	...	...	4
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	12
Box makers	...	...	...	...	1
Builders	...	...	...	...	8

Nature.	Number.
Basket makers ...	12
Carpenters and joiners ...	35
Confectioners ...	22
Coopers ...	10
Engineers ...	8
Ice Manufactories	2
Motor engineers ...	16
Wood-choppers ...	1
Printing works ...	4
Carriage builders	4
Cabinet makers ...	10
Gas fitters ...	4
Blind makers ...	2
Jam and preserve boilers	2
Furriers ...	6
Marine Fitters ...	12
Cycle engineers ...	4
Stonemasons ...	3
Mast and block makers	2
Gut scrapers ...	2
Cork cutters ...	61
Dressmakers ...	388
Fish curers, etc, ...	2
Foundries ...	46
Hairdressers ...	12
Lock and tinsmiths	4
Laundries ...	28
Milliners ...	9
Marine stores ...	39
Netting chambers	7
Outfitters ...	4
Oilskin manufacturers	3
Picture framers ...	11
Plumbers and painters	3
Scalemakers ...	4
Sailmakers ...	46
Tailors ...	2
Tripe dressers ...	8
Rag flock workers	

Nature.					Number.
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Wood turners	...	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	6
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	91
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	6
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	77
Hide, skin and fat merchants	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	4
Hosiers	...	...	...	...	3
Weavers	...	...	...	...	1
Dentists	...	...	...	...	9
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Chemical works	...	...	...	...	1
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	...	1
Pickle manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Firelight makers	...	...	...	...	1
Twine spinners	...	...	...	...	2
					—
			Total	...	1,112
					—

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL HASSALL.

OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

Nature.				Number.
*Fried fish shops	...	...	...	67
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	2
Marine stores	...	...	...	9
Knacker	...	...	...	1
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	*16 registered 1 licensed

* Bye-laws.

Underground Bake-houses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—5 with accommodation for 9 females and 105 males.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 79 patients and 86 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken *re* contacts.



HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	98
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	82

I.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	554
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regu- lations, 1925	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	289

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	230
---	-----	-----	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	125
--	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit :—			
(a) by owners ...	...	...	93
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	...	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	...	...	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	...	...	112
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied.—			
(a) by owners ...	...	...	64
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	...	...	—

**C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the
Housing Act, 1925.**

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been ren- dered fit ...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	...	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, e.g., small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shop-keeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up-to-date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

I personally inspected all cow-sheds in the Borough in 1926. Many of these need very strict application of the Order as, and when, its various provisions come into operation. Although there are 11 cow-keepers on the register, the total number of cows is only 150 in 13 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

		Applications during 1928.	No. on Register Dec. 31st, 1928.
Purveyor	...	13	75
Dairymen	...	8	38
Cow-keeper	...	1	11
Cow-sheds	...	1	13

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licenses issued.

Certified Milk	...	...	...	1
Grade A (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	1
Grade A Milk	...	...	...	1

MEAT, ETC.

Slaughter-Houses.

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1928.	In Dec., 1928.
Registered	...	21	16
Licensed	...	1	1
	—	—	—
	22	17	17
	—	—	—

The usual supervision is exercised by your Chief Sanitary Inspector with respect to food exposed for sale, or in preparation for human consumption in the Borough, which includes frequent inspections to slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, fish and poultry shops, greengrocers' and grocers' shops, market stalls, and other places where foods are sold, etc. It is satisfactory to know that the various tradesmen, and more especially the butchers, in the Borough, have accorded him every facility and readily carried out his instructions and advice with regard to unsound, unwholesome, or diseased food, so that although there is no public abattoir, nearly every carcase is inspected at the time of or immediately after slaughter.

The improvement effected since the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into force, is fairly well maintained, but constant supervision is necessary. Several complaints have been made with regard to dirty vehicles being used for conveying meat, and letters of caution have been sent to the dealers concerned.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcases destroyed was as follows:—

Heifer	...	...	...	2
Cow	...	...	...	2
Bullock	...	...	...	7

Unsound Food seized and Surrendered.

1928.

Heifer	2 carcases	}	<i>Tuberculosis</i>
Cow	2 ,,		
Bullock	7 ,,		
Beef 8 cwt. 1 st. 11 lbs.			
Beef	2 st. 2 lbs.		
Corned Beef	1 st. 10 lbs.		
Ham	2 st. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.		
Lobsters	2 st. 12 lbs.		
Bacon	1 cwt. 1 st. 6 lbs.		
Mixed Fish	1 barrel		

Nearly twenty-three tons of fish were seized or surrendered to the Fish Inspector at the Wharf during the year. The fish were destroyed after being formerly surrendered by the owners. The particulars are as follows:—

Description.	Estimated Weight.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Iced Herring	5	17 2
Iced Mackerel		3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mackerel		8 0
Norwegian Prawns		3
Plaice	1	0 1
Crans of Herrings	15	6 3
Kippers		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			
Total ...	22	17	1
<hr/>			

Adulteration, Etc.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis :—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.	Result of Analysis Genuine.	Result of Analysis Adulterated.
Milk	73	68	5
Butter	9	9	—
Jam	5	5	—
Lard	3	3	—
Ice Cream	9	9	—
Chocolate	2	2	—
Margarine	3	3	—
Cheese	4	4	—
Sausage	4	4	—
Potted Meat	6	6	—
Beef dripping	1	1	—
Cream	4	4	—
Skimmed Milk	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Mincemeat	3	3	—
Self Rising Flour	1	1	—
Baking Powder	3	3	—
	—	—	—
	132	127	5
	—	—	—

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows :—

Adulteration.	Proceedings.
1. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. added water	... Fined £2, including costs.
2. 17 per cent. devoid of fat	... Case dismissed.
3. 11 per cent. devoid of fat	... Fined £2, including costs.
4. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water	... Fined £2, including costs.
5. 27 per cent. devoid of fat	... Case dismissed.

The following figures, giving the average percentage of milk fat, in each month, of all samples examined during the previous ten years, is of interest in view of the often repeated defence that the standard of three per cent. is too high, or that alternatively certain months of the year are characterised by production of poor milk.

Month.	Average percentage of milk fat for ten years.		
January	3.61
February	3.72
March	3.64
April	3.69
May	3.69
June	3.47
July	3.79
August	3.68
September	3.83
October	3.68
November	3.68
December	3.70

The average percentage of all samples for the whole ten years was 3.69.

When the above figures are borne in mind, the percentage of adulteration in a sample unfavourably reported on by the Public Analyst is usually greater than is indicated by a calculation based on the figure of three per cent. adopted by the Board of Agriculture in forming the Sale of Milk Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

MILK.—Seventy-three samples were examined; none contained preservatives.

PRESERVED CREAM.—No samples were examined.

CREAM.—Four samples were examined.

CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK REGULATIONS.

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, it did not appear necessary to take action under these regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

All samples in the list under the heading on page 48 were examined also for preservations. No offence under these Regulations was found.



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1928 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Scarlet					Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
	Small Pox	Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas			
1918	0	20	4	57	18	1	14	100
1919	0	44	7	86	28	2	13	167
1920	0	63	1	76	10	2	13	152
1921	0	78	11	76	14	0	5	179
1922	0	177	2	28	14	1	4	222
1923	0	202	4	30	12	2	9	250
1924	0	136	1	33	15	2	6	187
1925	0	124	1	19	13	0	8	170
1926	0	126	4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
Average for ten years								
1918-1927	0.0	113.5	4.2	46.6	15.7	1.3	8.3	183.7

SCARLET FEVER.

Eighty-nine cases were notified during the year, being 78 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1928 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	10	3	2	3	2	0	10
February	6	2	3	0	1	0	6
March	5	0	2	2	1	0	3
April	3	2	0	1	0	0	3
May	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
June	3	0	1	2	0	0	2
July	8	0	0	8	0	0	8
August	12	5	1	4	2	0	9
September	10	6	1	3	0	0	7
October	8	6	0	2	0	0	7
November	15	2	1	5	7	0	14
December	7	2	3	1	1	0	6
Totals	89	29	15	31	14	0	77

DIPHTHERIA.

Forty-five cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 96 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital, until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 54.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Southtown and Cobholm		Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
				Gorleston	Cobholm		
January	7	1	3	3	0	0	5
February	4	2	2	0	0	0	4
March	11	6	4	1	0	0	9
April	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
May	7	3	2	2	0	0	6
June	5	2	2	1	0	0	5
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	3	0	1	0	2	0	3
November	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
December	4	0	1	1	2	0	4
Totals	45	16	16	8	5	0	39

Out of 45 cases notified, 30 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 66 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, but no evidence was found of any connection between the cases or connecting them with any other suspicious cases.

THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

Twelve cases were notified in 1928. Of these, four were definitely contracted out of the district, and all were unconnected with each other. Five were Typhoid, five Paratyphoid B, and two Paratyphoid A.

ERYSIPelas.

Twenty-four cases of this disease were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

One case of each disease was notified during the year.

SMALL POX.

There were no cases of this disease during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases were notified during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER, CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS,
TRENCH FEVER, MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.

No cases were notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

Thirty-five cases were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the day-time and at the two Police Stations during the night.

LABORATORY WORK, ETC.

Eight hundred and fifty-four bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Laboratory in 1928, the results being as follows :—

In cases of Diphtheria	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients	In cases for discharge	For Suspects	Total
Positive 17	Pos. 3	Pos. 38	Pos. 30	
Negative 14	Neg. 78	Neg. 185	Neg. 375	
Total 31	Tot. 81	Tot. 223	Tot. 405	

Specimens of Sputum	Hairs for Ringworm
T.B. present 51	Pos. 6
T.B. not present 197	Neg. 3
248	9
	997

SHICK AND DICK TESTS.

No use has been made of these methods during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION)
REGULATIONS, 1917.

There has been no occasion to act under these Regulations during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
(See pages 9, 10).

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.— Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of Education Committee's Standing Orders *re* exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am averse to school closure (see page 42) and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
(See pages 11 to 12).

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfector at the Hospital:—

Beds	178	Counterpanes	183
Pillows	406	Mattresses	122
Bolsters	142	Clothing	1727
Slips	498	Carpets	25
Sheets	573	Rugs	21
Hangings	39	Towels	186
Blankets	621	Various	934
		Total	5656

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

469 rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Guardians, who have an up-to-date equipment at the workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Number of Cases notified.

At Ages—Years.

Notifiable Disease.

At all Ages.

Under 1.

1 to 2.

2 to 3.

3 to 4.

4 to 5.

5 to 10.

10 to 15.

15 to 20.

20 to 35.

35 to 45.

45 to 65.

65 and upwards.

Nor'herm

District.

South'herm

District.

Gorlestone and

Southowrn

Aux'ham

Vaux'ham

Port.

Total Cases Notified in each Locality.

Removed to Hospital.

Total Cases

Removed to Hospital.

—

—

39

—

77

—

9

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

125

—

—

—

—

—

—

Notifiable Disease.	At Ages—Years.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality.									
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Nor'herm	District.	South'herm	District.	Gorlestone and Southowrn	Aux'ham	Port.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
Pneumonia	35	—	—	1	4	1	3	6	3	9	8	9	9	9	17	—	—	—	—	39
Diphtheria	—	—	1	2	4	1	23	10	3	—	1	—	—	16	15	13	1	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	45	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	6	5	4	3	6	7	11	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	24	2	—	1	—	3	—	50	14	—	6	4	—	31	15	43	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	89	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum Encephalitis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	213	4	3	5	8	8	79	27	10	24	16	17	12	67	52	93	1	—	125

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital :—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Gorleston Isolation Hospital :—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.

TABLE IIa.

AGES AT DEATH FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING
THE YEAR 1928.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages	Number of Deaths.											
		At Ages—Years.											
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	
Pneumonia	32	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	11	6	
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Totals	37	9	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	3	12	6

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.				
	Treated.									
	At Home.	Hospital.								
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—				

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	58	43
	Females	49	34
	Total	107	77
Non- Pulmonary	Males	13	3
	Females	7	1
	Total	20	4

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	1
5	6	5	4	3	0	0	0	1
10	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
15	6	7	0	1	1	2	0	1
20	12	6	2	1	7	4	0	0
25	10	13	2	3	8	6	0	1
35	5	8	1	0	5	3	0	0
45	12	4	0	0	5	3	1	0
55	6	3	0	0	5	4	0	0
65 and upwards	5	3	0	0	4	1	0	0
Totals.	66	51	16	10	35	23	4	5

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken during the year under these powers.

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT.

The arrangements for inspecting vessels from infected ports, whilst still in the Roads, were continued as in previous years (*i.e.*, notification by Pilots, Boatmen and Customs, all of whom are kept supplied with lists of such ports, and very conscientiously carry out the arrangement), but owing to the great reduction in the Baltic trade, no vessels arrived from an infected port.

The Corporation has come to an agreement with the Guardians to disinfest seamen affected with vermin at the Infirmary cleansing station. Disinfection of their quarters and effects will be undertaken by the Council. There has been no occasion so far to put this into effect.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found. Fourteen were visited by the Rat Officer (chiefly fishing boats).

SICKNESS IN THE PORT.

Two men were removed to Hospital with suspected Diphtheria, which however proved to be tonsillitis in each case.

A man was landed with internal injuries received at sea, which proved fatal.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth during the year 1928 (excluding Fishing Vessels):—

* Estimate only.

**Inspections made
in 1928.**

The number of vessels inspected on entering the Port was as follows:—

FOREIGN—	Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective	Number of orders issued
	Number	Tonnage	By the M. O. H.	By the Inspector		
Steamers ...	425	107469	32	181	32	19
Motors ...	65	5602	2	37	9	2
Sailing ...	61	8771	10	30	10	6
Fishing ...	... included	above		38	30	18
Total Foreign	551	121842	44	286	81	45
<hr/>						
COASTWISE—						
Steamers ...	788	139773	15	368	64	12
Motors ...	134	10291	2	19	4	2
Sailing ...	156	12367	2	34	6	2
Fishing ...	... about 1000	40000	63	468	209	176
Total Coastwise	1078	162431	82	989	283	192
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1629	284273	126	1275	364	237

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	958
Norwegian	...	...	55
Swedish	...	...	19
Dutch	...	...	40
Danzig	...	...	3
Danish	...	...	6
French	...	...	2
Belgian	...	...	29
Spanish	...	...	1
German	...	...	86
Finnish	...	...	17
Estonian	...	...	3
Latvian	...	...	3
Russian	...	...	1
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	1,223
<hr/>			

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

There is none in this Port.

CARGO TRAFFIC.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with Germany, Sweden, Holland and Norway.

The Imports were—Foreign ... Timber, Stone, Phosphate, Salt and Herrings.

“ “ “ Coastwise ... Stone, Grain, Coal and General.

The Exports were Fish.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were no cases during the year. It is very seldom that any case occurs. On two occasions in the Port a Master has wished to communicate with me by wireless, the telegram being delivered to me by the Post Office without delay. I do not think that any special arrangements, in this regard, are necessary. I have found in the Port that cases of sickness are always reported to the Pilot and Customs Officer, and that I have been informed immediately by telephone. In addition, the Sanitary Inspector is informed by the above officers of any reported illness. The above arrangements work very satisfactorily.

It is some years since a vessel arrived from a plague or cholera infected port. Shipping Agents, Pilots, Boatmen and Customs Officers are kept informed of the infected ports with which there is any trade. Vessels arriving from these ports are boarded by myself in the Roads before entering the Haven.

Cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital in the Corporation motor ambulance. Disinfection

is carried out by the Health Department, clothing, etc. being removed for this purpose to the Disinfector.

Arrangements for the cleansing of persons have been made with Guardians who have a cleansing station at the Infirmary.

Venereal Disease is treated at the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Sanitary inspector has slips for distribution giving full particulars.

Bacteriological examination of rats and others will, if necessary, be carried out by Dr. Claridge, Pathologist, of Norwich.

Cases of Infectious Disease occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival—none for last 5 years.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection fourteen ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

NUISANCES.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1928.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British	958	--	46	126
Other Nations	265	--	68	321

The following list shows the nature of the defects reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses	...	...	50
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	...	17
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	...	12
Defects in ventilation	...	...	64
Filthy galley	...	...	37
Offensive accumulations	...	...	30
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	...	8
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation	...	...	5
Vessels disinfected	...	...	54
Defective water tanks	...	...	3
Filthy w c's.	...	...	84
Unwholesome provision store	...	...	5
Suspicious drinking water	...	...	4
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	...	7
Repairs to ventilators	...	...	9
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	...	272

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations and there are no Shell-fish Beds in the Port.

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by him as Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884 and Shops Acts, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1920, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1928.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year, 61 boats were inspected, and these, without exception, were found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On three boats the registration markings were not shown. On two vessels there was an insufficient provision for storage of fresh water, whilst two cabins required re-painting to render same waterproof. Upon my acquainting the owners of the craft of these matters, they were attended to. These were the only defects discovered by me during the year, the boats in this district being still excellently maintained.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but I have ascertained that only about thirty of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

On two boats inspected, the Master had not a copy of the Certificates on board.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912, 1914, 1920, and AMENDMENT ACT, 1921.

During the year, 539 inspections of shops and stores were made by me under the above Acts, and many irregularities, i.e., failing to affix necessary notices, etc., were attended to on my intervention; 78 prosecutions were instituted under

the Shops Early Closing Act, for selling goods after the legal hour, and fines ranging from £1 to 2/6 were inflicted. In addition many traders were cautioned either personally or by letter from the Town Clerk.

SHOPS ACT, 1913.

In the course of my inspections I have not been able to ascertain that any shopkeeper has availed himself of the special provisions of the Shops Acts, 1913. Although several shop-keepers enquired as to the details of this Act, it is apparently unsuitable to local requirements.

EXEMPTIONS.

The "Holiday Resort" exemption (under section 11 of the Act) was again granted to the whole Borough, to operate during the months of June, July, August and September, and the exemptions granted to specified trades (on their application) under section 4, sub-section 4, of the Act, in order to cope with the extra business of the Autumn fishing season remain in operation. In addition the closing hours under the 1928 Act were extended, section 6 (1), substituting for Saturdays 10 p.m., other days 9 p.m.



THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-ordinate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 3,492 visits, as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	98
Marine Stores	...	...	...	120
Fish Houses	...	...	...	942
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	76
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	24
Bake Houses	...	...	...	198
Malt Houses	...	...	...	44
Stables	...	...	...	341
Piggeries	...	...	...	221
Timber Yards	...	...	...	24
Private Houses	...	...	...	260

Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	90
Re-visits	...	...	792
Special and complaints	...	...	1206
Ships	...	...	14
Fish Manure Works	...	...	41
			3492

Rats killed :—

Ferreting	...	...	2670
Known to be poisoned or trapped	...	...	501
			3171



Blind Persons Act.

REPORT OF HOME TEACHERS' WORK From January, 1928, to December, 1928.

Miss Rees submits her fourth Annual Report of work done under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The Register of Blind Persons has been brought up-to-date and an analysis drawn up showing their occupations and the sources of their income.

The number on the register is 132 in the following age groups:—

Under 5 years	...	...	0
Between 5 and 16 years	...	...	8
,, 16 „ 21 „	...	...	3
,, 21 „ 50 „	...	...	25
,, 50 „ 70 „	...	...	66
Over 70 years	...	...	30
			132

1496 visits have been paid during the year. 18 new cases have been discovered. There have been 5 deaths and 3 people have left the borough. 4 cases have been removed from the register as no longer fulfilling statutory definition of blindness.

Instruction in Braille has been given to one person and in Moon Type to two. Two magazines in Braille and one in Moon type have been circulated among readers. Two persons have been taught to make articles in pulp cane. Two persons have made wool rugs to order.

Four persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks.

Successful application has been made for the Blind Pension on behalf of 3 persons. Two people were granted pensions by the Clothworkers Society.

Gifts of bovril, fruit, etc, have been made to thirty people.

Regular weekly grants during times of difficulty have been made to eleven people.

New articles of clothing have been given to thirteen people. Materials for pastime occupations have been given to five people.

122 people have received a Christmas gift of 5/-

Since the coming into operation of the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, nine certificates have been issued to enable registered blind persons to obtain free licences.

The Flag Day organised by the Welfare of the Blind Committee resulted in £204 15s. 4d. A grant of £10 was made by the Operatic and Dramatic Society, and one of £5 by the Beevor Challenge Cup Committee.

Steady development of all blind welfare service has continued during the past year and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Thanks are due to the members of the Music Club for allowing six blind persons and their guides to attend their concerts. The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and in Gorleston for the use of their schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT YARMOUTH REGISTER OF THE
BLIND ON DECEMBER 31ST. 1928.

Under 5 Years— 0

Between 5 and 16 Years—

at school	4	
at home	3. 1 M.D., 1 cripple, 1 delicate	
at Thorpe Asylum	1 M.D.	8

Between 16 and 21 Years—

Domestic servant	1	
Unemployed	2	
	—	3

Between 21 and 50 Years—

Weaver at Norwich	1	
In training at Norwich	1	
Home worker	1	
St. Dunstan's basket maker	1	
Tea agent	1	
Shop keepers	2	
Infirmary	3	
Stable man	1	
Sandwich man	1	
Street musician	1	

AT HOME—

M.D.	1	
In receipt of Widow's Pension	1	
, " , Disablement Benefit	1	
, " , " , Parish Relief" and	1	
, " , " , Compensation	1	
Married women	4	
In receipt of Parish Relief	1	
Kept by relations	2	
	—	

Between 50 and 70 Years—

In Infirmary	6
Beggar with Blind Pension	1
School Teacher	1
Wood choppers—	2
(1 with Blind Pension)	
(1 with Blind Pension and Relief)	
Out porter with Blind Pension	1
Newsagent	1

AT HOME—

Independent means	4
Blind Pension only	27
Blind Pension and Insurance	4
Blind Pension and other Pension	8
Blind Pension and Parish Relief	1
Parish Relief only	3
Parish Relief and Insurance	1
Pension from Admiralty	1
Compensation	2
Casual workers with Blind Pension	3
	—
	66

Over 70 Years—

Infirmary	5
Beggars with Blind Pension	2

AT HOME--

Blind Pension only	12
Blind Pension and other Pension	2
Blind Pension and Parish Relief	5
Independent means	4
	—
	30
	—
TOTAL	132
	—

INDEX.

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			PAGE
ACT, Births, Notification of	27, 28, 29, 30
" Blind Persons	69, 70, 71, 72
" Canal Boats	65
Acts, Adopted	...	...	25
" Food and Drugs	...	...	48, 49, 50
" Local	...	...	25
" Shops	...	...	65, 66
Adulteration of Food	...	...	48, 49, 50
Ages at Death	...	...	4, 6, 7, 9
Ambulance Facilities	...	...	12
Analyst, Public, Work of	...	...	32, 48, 49, 50
Anti-toxin, Diphtheria	...	...	54
 BACTERIOLOGICAL Examinations	...	...	54
Bilge-pumping	...	...	64
Births	...	...	5
" Notification of, Act	...	...	27, 28, 29, 30
Birth Rate	...	...	3, 5
Blind Persons Act	...	...	69, 70, 71, 72
" Register of the	...	...	71, 72
 CANAL Boats Acts	...	...	65
Cancer	...	...	6, 9
Child Welfare	...	...	12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Clinic, Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	12, 13
" School	...	...	13
" Tuberculosis	...	...	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20
" Venereal Disease	...	...	21
Closet Accommodation	...	...	33
Closure of Schools	...	...	4, 42
Contacts, Exclusion of	...	...	4, 42, 51, 52
Cowsheds	...	...	34, 45
Cream, Analysis of	...	...	48, 49
 DAIRIES	...	...	34, 45
Death, Ages at	...	...	4, 6, 7, 9
" Causes of and Ages at	...	...	7
" Principal Causes of	...	...	6, 7, 8
" Rate	...	...	3, 5
" " Infantile	...	...	3, 6, 13
" " Tuberculous	...	...	6, 8

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Deaths	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
,, Decennial Average	6
,, Infantile	6, 9
,, Infectious Disease	6, 8, 57, 58
,, Institutional	7
,, Old Age	4
,, Tuberculosis	6, 8, 58
Detention, Period of, in Isolation Hospital	12
Diarrhœa	6, 7, 8, 10
Dick Test	55
Diphtheria	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 52, 53, 56, 57
,, Antitoxin	54
,, Bacteriological Examinations	52, 54
Diseases, Infectious	6, 8, 9, 10, 51, 56, 57, 58
,, Notifiable	6, 8, 51, 56, 57, 58
,, „ Ages at Death	57, 58
,, „ Incidence	9, 10, 51, 56, 57, 58
,, Respiratory	6, 10
Disinfection	34, 65
,, in Port	59, 63
Disinfestation	55, 59, 63
,, in Port	59, 63
Drain Testing	36, 37
ENCEPHALITIS Lethargica	53
Enteric	6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 53, 56, 57
Erysipelas	10, 53
Exclusion of Contacts	4, 42, 51, 52
FACTORIES and Workshops	34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
Fever, Enteric	6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 53, 56, 57
,, Puerperal	5, 10, 53, 56, 57
,, Scarlet	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 51, 52, 56, 57
Fish Inspection	46, 47
Food Adulteration	48, 49, 50
,, Preservatives in	49, 50
,, Unsound	47
HEALTH DEPARTMENT Officials	22
,, Visitors, Work of	26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Hospital, Isolation	11, 12
,, „ Period of Detention in	12
Hospitals, Other	12
Housing	5, 43, 44

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
INFANT Deaths	6, 9
" Death Rate ...	3, 6, 13
Infants, Wasting Diseases of ...	6, 9, 10
Infectious Diseases ...	6, 8, 9, 10, 51, 56, 57, 58
" " Ages ...	56
" " " at Death from ...	57, 58
" " Deaths from ...	6, 8, 57, 58
" " Incidence ...	9, 10, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58
" " Non-notifiable ...	6, 8, 55
" " Notification of ...	6, 8, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58
" " Port Sanitary District ...	59
Influenza ...	6, 7, 8
Inspection, Fish ...	46, 47
" Meat ...	46
Inspections, Port Sanitary District ...	61
" Sanitary ...	34, 35, 36, 37
Institutions, Deaths in ...	7
Isolation Hospitals ...	11, 12
LABORATORY Work ...	15, 54
Local Acts ...	25
Lodging Houses, Common ...	34, 42
MATERNAL Mortality ...	5
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
" " " " Clinic ...	12, 13
" " " " Homes, Registration of ...	24
Meat Supply, Inspection of ...	46
" Tuberculous ...	47
Measles ...	6, 7, 8, 9
Meteorology ...	4
Midwives ...	23
Milk, Clinic, distributed at ...	12
" Condensed and Dried Regulations ...	50
" and Cream Regulations ...	49
" Fat, Average Content of ...	49
" Supply ...	45, 46, 48, 49
NOTIFIABLE Diseases ...	6, 8, 51, 56, 57, 58
" " Ages ...	56
" " " at Death ...	57, 58
" " Incidence ...	51, 56, 58
Notification of Births Act ...	27, 28, 29, 30
" " Tuberculosis ...	58

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Nuisances	34, 35, 36
" Port Sanitary District	63, 64
Nursing, Home	23
" Homes, Registration of	24
OFFENSIVE TRADES	34, 42
Officials of Health Department	22
Old Age Deaths	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27, 58
PNEUMONIA	54, 56, 57
Population	3, 5
Port, Disinfection in	59, 62
" Disinfestation in	59, 63
" Infectious Diseases in	59, 62
" Insanitary Conditions in Ships	64
" Inspections	61
" Nationality of Vessels	61
" Nuisances	63, 64
" Rats in	59, 63
" Sanitary District	59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64
" Shipping in the	60, 61
" Trade of	62
" Venereal Disease in	63
" Water Supply	62
Ports, Infected	59
Preservatives in Food	49, 50
Puerperal Fever	5, 10, 54, 56, 57
Pumping, Bilge	64
RAINFALL	4
Rat Officer	67, 68
Rate, Birth	3, 5
" Death	3, 5
" Infant Mortality	3, 6, 13
Rats, Port Sanitary District	59, 63
Respiratory Diseases	6, 10
SANATORIA	17, 18, 19, 20
" Admittances and Discharges	17
" Patients, after-histories of	20
" Patients, Average Number of	18
" Treatment, Average Duration of	18
Sanitary Inspector's Report	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
Scarlet Fever	6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 51, 52, 56, 57

INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
Scavenging	33
School Clinic	13
„ Closure	4, 42
Schools	42, 45
Schick Test	55
Shipping in the Port	60, 61
Ships, Insanitary Conditions	64
Shops Acts	65, 66
Sickness, Causes of	9
Slaughter Houses	34, 46
Smoke Abatement	41
Statistics, General	5
„ Vital	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Sunshine, Hours of	4
TEMPERATURE, Mean	4
Tuberculosis, Analysis of Cases	16, 58
„ Clinic	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20
„ „ Analysis of Work done	16
„ Contacts of	15
„ Deaths from	6, 8, 58
„ Death Rate	6
„ Institutional Treatment	17, 18, 19
„ „ „ Duration of	18
„ Nurses	15
„ Notification of	58
„ Prevention of, Regulations	58
„ Register	16
„ Sanatorium Patients, After Histories of	20
Tuberculous Children	14
„ Meat	47
UNDERGROUND Bake Houses	42
Unsound Food	47
VENEREAL Diseases, Clinic	21
„ „ Port Sanitary District	63
Verminous Persons	55, 59, 63
Vital Statistics	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
WASTING Diseases of Infants	6, 9, 10
Water Supply	32
„ „ Port Sanitary District	62
Whooping Cough	6, 7, 8, 9
Workshops and Factories	34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41

